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7	NOT FOR (	CITATION
8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	SAN JOSE DIVISION	
11	MARY BASICH,	No. C11-04406 EJD (HRL)
12	Plaintiff,	ORDER RE DISCOVERY DISPUTE JOINT REPORT #7
13	v.	
14	PATENAUDE & FELIX, APC. and CAPITAL	[Re: Docket No. 93]
15	ONE BANK, (USA), N.A.; DOES 1-10, inclusive,	
16	Defendants.	
17	/	

Plaintiff Mary Basich sues for alleged violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, et seq., the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681, et seq., and the California Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1788, et seq. She claims that defendants improperly attempted to collect a debt from her with respect to a Capital One credit card and invaded her privacy by obtaining her credit report without her permission. Plaintiff says that this is a case of mistaken identity and that she is not the debtor. Reportedly, the debt is owed by one Mary Ryals, who used the alias "Mary Basich." Plaintiff initially claimed that Ryals stole her identity, but now says she no longer believes that to be the case.

Plaintiff alleges that defendants' conduct caused her emotional distress, including feelings of powerlessness, frustration, annoyance, fear, anxiety, stress, shock, humiliation, nervousness, despair, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, depression, crying fits, marital and

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familial instability, inability to sleep, decreased appetite, and invasion of privacy. (See Dkt. No. 1, Complaint ¶ 4; Dkt. No. 93, DDJR #7 at 9). She says that her claimed damages are primarily for non-economic losses, including the time, effort, and expense she says she was forced to spend being preoccupied with defendants' conduct and attempting to have them correct the situation. (Dkt. No. 93, DDJR #7 at 10).

Defendants subpoenaed Dr. Thomas Deetz, M.D., essentially seeking testimony and production of all medical records and communications concerning plaintiff from January 1998 to the present. The parties do not identify Dr. Deetz, other than to say that he is plaintiff's physician, and the record presented suggests that the documents in question are medical records (as opposed to psychological ones). Basich contends that the discovery is unwarranted because she seeks damages only for garden variety emotional distress and has not put her medical history at issue. She argues that her medical records are privileged in any event. Defendants disagree and argue that they are entitled to explore possible other causes for Basich's claimed distress and to verify whether or not she ever sought treatment or even mentioned to Dr. Deetz her claimed emotional distress and related symptoms attributed to defendants' conduct.

The matter is deemed suitable for determination without oral argument. CIV. L.R. 7-1(b). Having considered the parties' respective positions, the court concludes that defendants' request for discovery should be denied.

Preliminarily, the parties disagree whether federal or state privilege law applies. Inasmuch as the requested discovery pertains to plaintiff's federal and state law claims, federal law applies. Fitzgerald v. Cassil, 216 F.R.D. 632, 635 (N.D. Cal. 2003); Boyd v. City & County of San Francisco, No. C04-05459, 2006 WL 1390423 \*3 (N.D. Cal., May 18, 2006).

There is no physician-patient privilege under federal law. See Boyd, 2006 WL 1390423 at \* 4 (citing <u>Hutton v. City of Martinez</u>, 219 F.R.D. 164, 166 (N.D. Cal. 2003)). Even so, this court is unpersuaded that Basich has put her medical history at issue so as to warrant production of her medical records (spanning over a decade) and a probing examination of Dr. Deetz. Defendants point out that plaintiff's friends and family have offered varying testimony about whether or not other events unrelated to this lawsuit suit—e.g., the near amputation of her

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husband's finger and his losing his driver's license after being pulled over by police—may have caused Basich distress. Defendants further assert that in deposition, Basich's close friend and neighbor hypothesized that plaintiff probably would have sought medical treatment for the stress she claims in this action. Basich's son reportedly testified that he spoke to plaintiff about things that upset her, but then refused to identify those topics. For these reasons, and because defendants believe that Basich's claimed distress are the crux of her claimed damages, defendants contend that they have no other recourse but to review plaintiff's medical records.

Plaintiff, however, has not alleged a separate claim for emotional distress, either intentional or negligent. She says that she has never claimed that the distress was "severe" or that she sought treatment for it. There is no indication that plaintiff has alleged a specific psychiatric or physical injury or disorder or unusually severe distress in view of her allegations. This court is not told that plaintiff intends to rely on experts, treating doctors, or medical records to prove her emotional distress damages in this case. Defendants argue that plaintiff's distress necessarily must be "severe" because it is alleged to have spanned several years and reportedly continues to the present. This court also observes, however, that defendants' alleged wrongful conduct is said to have spanned several years; and, to this day, the parties continue to wrangle over the events in question. Under these circumstances, this court finds that intrusion into plaintiff's medical history is unwarranted. See, e.g., E.E.O.C. v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 276 F.R.D. 637, 640-41 (E.D. Wa. 2011) (denying motion to compel production of medical records where plaintiff did not intend to rely on medical records or experts to prove the emotional distress damages); Fitzgerald, 216 F.R.D. at 639-40 (finding no waiver of the psychotherapist-patient privilege where plaintiffs did not plead claims for emotional distress, would not rely on any experts to prove their emotional distress damages; did not allege any specific physical or psychiatric injury or disorder, and did not concede that their mental condition was in controversy); Schwenk v. County of Alameda, No. C07-00849SBA (EDL), 2011 WL 607101 (N.D. Cal., Feb. 11, 2011) (same).

Defendants' cited cases do not compel a contrary conclusion. See, e.g., E.E.O.C. v. California Psychiatric Transitions, 258 F.R.D. 391, 400 (E.D. Cal. 2009) (finding that the

charging employee waived the psychotherapist-patient privilege where her treatment for
depression suggested that there could be multiple causes for her distress); <u>Javeed v. Covenant</u>
Med. Ctr., Inc., 218 F.R.D. 178 (N.D. Iowa 2001) (finding good cause to allow plaintiff's
mental examination where she alleged symptoms more severe than garden variety distress,
sought psychiatric treatment, and considered anti-depression medication). <u>Cf. Valiavacharska</u>
<u>v. Celaya</u> , No. C10-04847JSC, 2011 WL 4479341 (N.D. Cal., Sept. 26, 2011) (quashing
subpoena for medical records where the plaintiff sought psychiatric treatment, but disclaimed
any intent to pursue damages for anything more than garden variety distress, and would not be
allowed to rely on experts or medical records or to testify that she suffered from any psychiatric
disorder as a result of the events in question).

Defendants' request for an order permitting discovery of plaintiff's medical records and a deposition of Dr. Deetz is denied.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 29, 2012

HOVARD RY LLOYD UNI CED STACES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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1	5:11-cv-04406-EJD Notice has been electronically mailed to:
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